Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1824. [NO. 353.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

FIFTY Farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the south-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres. By survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for its uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilming ton, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made great plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into a manner fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for at knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful devastation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres, a considerable part of which is bottom land of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6. 1823.—19*

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in the answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C. April 8, 1823 } 10tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*33tf.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823.——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing as to their value. THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.—*28

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 23

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis first door west of Cape-Fear Bank,)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—ALSO,

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
6 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30 ——22*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh MuscatelRaisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec 17, 1823.—29eptf

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

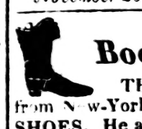
65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

MORE NEW

Boots and Shoes.



THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single. A Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HDKFS.
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do do coloured do } SILKS.
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Buckskin, } GLOVES.
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4. 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book
Do plain do do } MUSLINS.
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. SHACKELFORD respectfully informs her customers, and the public generally, that she has taken that well known stand north-east corner of the market square, and has opened a new and general assortment of

MILLINERY,

Just received from N. York by the latest arrivals, consisting of

Bolivar, Leghorn Gipsies, the latest and most approved patterns
Straw Gipsies; do. Bonnets
Ladies' and Children's Chinchilla Hats
Children's Beaver do
Artificial Flowers and false Curls
Thread Laces—Ribbands
Fancy Work Boxes
Pelisse Trimmings
Silk Velvets and Plushes.

SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF

Plush, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Caps and Turbans,

Of the newest fashions; all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the place.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Hats bleached, pressed, and altered in the neatest manner.

Fayetteville, January 14, 1824.—2wis-eoptf

THE NEW RETREAT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has purchased of Col. Charles Smith, the stock and materials of the above establishment; and he now offers for sale all kinds of Spirits, Wines, and Cordials; all kinds of Confectionary, &c. &c. Oysters, and other Relishes can be prepared for Clubs, or individuals, at any hour; and he pledges himself to use every exertion to please. He trusts, after this assurance, to meet with liberal encouragement from a generous public.

*59 B. S. BURNS.

Potatoes, Vinegar, &c.

100 bushels Irish Potatoes,
18 bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar;

ALSO,

1 set Carriage Harness
2 do Wagon do
3 boxes No. 1 Chocolate.

Together with a general assortment of Grocerie and Shoes, for sale, by C. FOWLER.

Feb. 9, 1824.—*49

STONE WARE,

AT reduced prices, to be had at the subscriber's store, of a superior quality to any yet manufactured in this country, worthy the attention of country merchants.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

3 gallon Jugs or Crocks at				$6 00 per doz.
2	do	do	do	4 00
1	do	do	do	2 40
½	do	do	do	1 80
¼	do	do	do	1 00
1-8	do	do	do	75

JOHN J. DIOSSY,
8t55 *Agent for the Manufacturers.*

COMMITTED,

TO the jail of Richmond county, on the 24th ult. as runaways, three Negroes. Denson, Mingo and Adam. The first says he belongs to James Hightower; the second to Abram Lake; and the other to Joseph Harkly; all of Putnam county, Georgia. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

6t38r. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, *Jailor.*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.32*

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12 000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land; a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

LATE OMISSIONS.

WILKESBARRE, (PENN.) FEB. 13.

Destructive Storm.—For some time back we have been favored with remarkably mild and pleasant weather for the season—but on Wednesday last it began to rain, and the wind became very high. About 8 o'clock, on Wednesday night, it blew a complete hurricane, levelling fences in every direction, unroofing and overthrowing barns and other buildings, blowing down chimneys, twisting off trees, &c. But the worst of all is, that the elegant bridge over the Susquehanna river at this place is destroyed. It was lifted from its foundation in a body, and hurled from the piers on the ice, and some of the timbers were even carried 30 or 40 rods. The piers, we understand, are not much injured, but the bridge is a complete wreck, most of the timbers being shivered to splinters, and rendered useless except for fire-wood. The new Episcopal Church also received considerable damage, but to what extent we have not ascertained. The loss sustained in the valley, including the bridge, is very great, not less we think than 50,000 dollars.

Stanstead, (Canada,) Jan. 29.

It becomes our painful duty to record the most melancholy occurrence that has ever taken place within our remembrance in this village or in its vicinity. On the 15th of this month, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, five ruffians rode up in a sleigh from the town of Derby in the state of Vermont, and surrounded the house occupied by Zenas Stetson, lately from the town of Lyme, in the State of New-Hampshire, for the purpose of forcibly carrying him over the line. After a parley apparently between the ruffians and the persons within, those without became to all appearance enraged, retired to their sleigh, threw off their coats, turned up their sleeves, and rushed up to the door, when the leader stepped aside to the window, looking into the room, as if conversing with Stetson; becoming still more enraged, he turned immediately and burst open the outer door, directly after the inner door was heard to open, Stetson exclaimed that he would fire upon them if they advanced; to which they replied, *dead or alive we will have you.* Upon this the report of a gun was heard, which was followed by the re-appearance of the leader and one of his associates, evidently wounded.—At this instant a second report was heard, followed by a third, which grazed the cheek of the last of the party, who had retreated about ten feet from the house; the leader falling and unable to reach the sleigh, was assisted by his associates into it; they drove off in great haste over the line, leaving the last wounded man behind, who, obtaining a horse, speedily followed.

The consternation occasioned by this disturbance brought numbers to their doors, who were saluted by the ruffians, declaring, with a degree of indifference, "*there are only two of us killed.*"

We have lately learnt from authentic sources, that the above Stetson disposed of his property where he resided, and to induce his wife to relinquish her claim to his real estate, caused her to believe that he intended to move to the Western States. The better to accomplish his nefarious designs, he took his wife a day's journey in that direction, where leaving her destitute, returned under pretence of *having forgotten something*, and eloped to this place with his wife's sister, who had resided in his family, and who was the moving cause of these awful events and this effusion of human blood.

Stetson was, on Monday last, forwarded to Montreal goal to await his trial; we trust his assistant (Strew) will soon follow, as officers are now in pursuit of him.

POLITICAL.

FROM NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

Democratic—"*legitimacy!*"—An error was committed, in the last Register, concerning the bill which passed the House of Assembly of the State of New-York for regulating the election of electors of President and Vice-President—a *majority of the whole number of votes* given is required to make the election valid by the people. This principle is now, for the *first time*, introduced into that State. It has hitherto prevailed only in the six most eastern States, and oftentimes compelled the people to attend three or four elections before they could make a "choice." The Senate has not yet acted on this bill, on account of the interference of some local matters—but it is believed that it will pass that body, and perhaps with an amendment, placing the election of electors of President and Vice-President on the principles which govern at all other elections held in the state—that is, that those having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Notwithstanding the bill, as it passed the Assembly, required a majority of the whole number of voters as above stated, it does not seem to have been well received by some professing democrats, and Mr. Noah, editor of the "National Advocate," thus spoke of it in his paper of the 7th inst.

"Our readers will perceive, by the annexed letters from Albany, that the law changing the mode of choosing Electors, has passed the Assembly, in the committee of the whole, by a vote which may be said to be almost unanimous. We shall not examine the motives of members;—*the bill passes their house against their will*, and against the real wishes of the people. OUR HOPE IS IN THE SENATE; and from the bottom of our hearts, we do pray, that there may be firmness, decision, and patriotism sufficient, in that body, to reject a bill which will open the door to the greatest evils. Upon the Senate rests the salvation of the State; probably the country. The members are not pledged—they know the real wishes of the people—they know the objects which this amendment is to effect. But, should there be any hesitancy in that body to do an act of duty, we have still another hope left; and that is, that Governor Yates will do himself the immortal credit of refusing to sign it; and a constitutional majority, in both houses, cannot be found to pass it."

I do not remember ever to have met with so short an article from an American pen and an American press, with so much anti-republican matter. It is worthy of the state of things in Spain—and the town council of Madrid, who prayed fool Ferdinand, "to turn a deaf ear to all advice which may, directly or indirectly, tend to the acknowledgment of the anti-social principle of the *sovereignty of the people*," were not less abusive of the rights of man, or more abject slaves to the doctrines of "legitimacy," than Mr. Noah, himself.

The editor of the "Advocate" calls upon the Senate to arrest the progress of a bill which has passed the popular branch of the legislature, 110 votes to five! And what does this bill provide for? that the people of the state of New-York may elect Electors of President, a majority of *all* the citizens concurring in the choice! But, "*the salvation of the state—probably of the country*," rests on *a denial of the right of suffrage to the people*, even under the new restraints imposed—the "*anti-social* principle," that a majority should rule, is discarded, and the minority—a *patented* few, are to usurp the power of electing said electors, and so "*preserve the people from their worst enemies—themselves!*" I thought that the day of such abominable doctrines had passed away, and that we should never hear any more of them as applicable to the condition of things in the United States; and must needs think that Mr. Noah's terror at the vote in the House of Assembly so disordered his senses, that he said, he knew not what—else he could not have preferred a wish so monstrous, as that the Senate of New-York, by resisting the will of the people, might not bring about the "salvation" of the State.

Mr. Jefferson tells us, that "angels in the form of men have not condescended to govern us"—but, if Mr. Noah is correct, the sage of Monticello is a blockhead—for it is evident that there must be *angels* to govern in New-York, as there is vested in that gentleman and others a better discretion than the people at large can pretend to, as to "the management of their own affairs, in their own way." It is the broadest attempt at legitimacy that has been made for years, and I hardly know how to speak of it as it deserves.

When the thirteen senators of Pennsylvania, (being a majority of *two* in that body,) arrayed themselves against the will of the State, and that of the House of Representatives, in the year 1800, by which Pennsylvania gave only *one* efficient vote for the election of President Jefferson—what did we, the "Republicans" of that period, think of them? Nay, were not all the moderate "Federalists" ashamed at such an exertion of power against right? They were—the act was justified only by the great political *managers* of the day, and those led on or influenced by them. But now it is unblushingly recommended that the "Republicans" of New-York should go much further in the work of usurpation and tyranny than the "Spartan band" of Pennsylvania pretended to; for the latter were not (like the former) elected with an understanding that they were favorable to the first principles of the great democratic party; and if the senate or government of New-York shall yield to the prayers of Mr. Noah, the act will exclusively prove that *dominion* is as eagerly sought for by the "Republicans" of the present time, as ever was by those whom Gov. M'Kean called "old tories and apostate whigs" in 1798; and the *principle of party* is the loaves and fishes of office, and the lust of rule.

As the *people* of the state of New-York, at the late election, clearly and distinctly expressed their opinion, that they themselves possess the natural and constitutional right of electing persons who, under their own instruction, should be electors of President and Vice-President, and as this opinion was not opposed, but supported by Mr. Noah and the rest now so much alarmed at its probable operation—it seems impossible that the Senate or Governor should interpose to defeat the public sentiment, or that they will not use their power or influence to render the bill which has passed the House of Assembly conformable to the constitution of the State, which provides that the "highest number of votes" shall elect in all cases whatsoever, as it ought to do in the present instance, if New-York *would be consistent with herself*. Will the Senate not leave the people as free to elect Electors of President, as they are to elect their own Governor, senators and representatives? Why should one rule be adopted in one case, and another rule be prescribed in another?

Mr. Noah pays a *compliment* to the House of Assembly which they will, no doubt, feel very grateful for—he says the bill passed *against the will* of the members. If so, they must be a precious set of legislators. But I happen to think better of the overwhelming majority, than to suppose that they violated every principle of honor and honesty, in voting for that which their consciences told them was wrong.

ANOTHER CAUCUS FARCE.

Both branches of the Legislature of Virginia met in Caucus on the night of the 21st inst.

"It was proposed and agreed to, that the names of the members should be called, and that each one should name the man of his choice when called. The calling of the roll produced the following result: For Wm. H. Crawford, as President 139—Adams, 7, Jackson, 6—Macon, 6—Clay, 5. For A. Gallatin, as Vice President, 120—L. Cheves, 30—Macon 10."

This we believe is the second State Legislature which has nominated the *Radical* Candidate. Probably one or two more may follow, but from present appearances, we think they will be glad to *back out* before many months, at least we should judge so from the following, which appeared a few days since in the New-York National Advocate, a paper which has for a long time supported Mr. Crawford:

"We are floating away in every direction, and our old opponents are rising in all their strength." [*Balt. Morn. Chronicle.*

If sixty-two members of Congress, bent upon the elevation of a particular candidate to the Presidency, can, when the whole number of members is 261, and after 181 "Republican" members have entered a protest, make "*a regular nomination*" by assembling apart and balloting as a matter of form—why should not the nomination of another candidate, by the body of his adherents, though they should be fewer by 10 or 12, be deemed also "regular"? When you descend to *one third* of the "Republican" members of Congress, you may go as low as one fourth or one fifth. If you admit the right to nominate to be in any number less than *a majority* of the acknowledged "Republicans," one proportion is as good as another. Should the friends of Mr. Clay or Mr. Calhoun, in Congress, who are stated to amount, respectively, to upwards of forty "Republicans," meet in caucus and nominate their favorite, this nomination would be as "regular" as the other; and the "Republican party," according to the reasoning now used in favor of the latter, would then have two different "regular nominations" to *obey!*

[*Nat. Gazette.*

Let it be remembered, that of the 62 persons who voted for Mr. Crawford, 48 were from New-York, Virginia, North-Carolina, and Georgia, and from all the rest of the Union they were able to collect only 14!!!

From Albany.—It will be seen by our Albany correspondence, that the select committee of the Senate, *which was appointed for that purpose* by Lt. Governor Root, have reported against allowing the people to exercise their *right* to choose Electors of President and Vice President, upon the ground of *expediency*. In other words, the friends of Mr. Crawford in the Senate, deem it *inexpedient* to let the People have a voice in the election.

Commodore Wiswall having arrived from Albany, to take command of his flag ship, (the James kent,) we are indebted to his politeness for a copy of the report of the Senate above mentioned, one day in anticipation of the mail. Notwithstanding the great length of this document, knowing the anxiety of the public generally upon the subject, we have by some extra exertion, presented our readers with it this evening. But we have no room for comment. It is supposed that the reason the report has not been made sooner, was the badness of the roads, which delayed the orders issued from time to time, by the masterspirit at Washington.

Com. Adv.

Anecdote.—As the passengers of a stage were about to dine at the Stage House, one of the guests took up the pepper-box from a castor, and nicely sifted it over a fine piece of roasted beef. A French gentleman observing it, deliberately took his snuff-box from his pocket, and besprinkled its contents likewise over the same piece of beef. "Sir," said the first party, "what do you mean?" "Why, sar, I suppose sar, you love de pepper, I sar, love de snuff." The table were thrown into a roar, and willingly consented to commute their roasted beef for the amusement the manner of its loss occasioned.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1824.

The annual meeting of the *Cumberland Agricultural Society*, was held in this town on Monday and Tuesday of last week, and agreeably to the provisions of the constitution of the society, requiring the election of officers, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

JOHN A. CAMERON, *President.*
JOHN HODGES, and LAUGHLIN BETHUNE, } *Vice-Presidents.*
JAMES SEAWELL, *Secretary.*
JOHN MATHEWS, *Treasurer.*
JOHN BLACK, JOHN SMITH, HENRY ELLIOT, JOSIAH EVANS, DANIEL M'LEAN, NEILL M'NEILL, } *Stewards.*

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars be placed at the disposal of the Board of Managers, for the ensuing year, to be distributed by them in premiums, for the best specimens of such articles of domestic manufactures, as may by said board be deemed advisable; the exhibition (or show) to be held at such time and place as shall be agreed upon by the Board of Managers.

Resolved, That the President be requested to deliver, on the day of said exhibition, a suitable address.

The meeting was punctually attended by the President, Vice-President, and most of the other officers, as well also by the members generally; and all manifested much laudable zeal in the promotion and advancement of the great object of the society,—Agriculture.

The Agricultural Show and Exhibition, will be held at Meadow Branch, on the farm of John A. Cameron, Esq. adjoining this town, on the 4th and 5th of November next. A list of the Premiums, &c. will be published in our next.

CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives is still engaged on the Tariff Bill, which is vigorously opposed, item by item. It seems to be the opinion at Washington, that the bill will pass by a small majority; we still hope, however, that it will not become a law. We are in favor of a moderate protection of manufactures, and we doubt not that some modifications might be made in the present tariff, which would benefit them, without injuring the revenue, or the agriculture and commerce of the country; but to protect them at the expense of the other great interests of the nation, is unjust and impolitic, and will be too oppressive to be patiently submitted to by the agricultural and commercial portion of the community. The southern people are friendly to the growth of Domestic Manufactures—they consume vast quantities of them every year; but they are decidedly and firmly opposed to that hot-bed protection which the proposed tariff contemplates; and they will be compelled, in self-defence, to discontinue the use of them, unless the manufacturers shall confine themselves within the bounds of moderation.

NINIAN EDWARDS, a Senator from Illinois, has been nominated as Minister to Mexico. This nomination has thrown the radicals into a ferment. Mr. Edwards is decidedly hostile to radicalism and its chief, and his nomination is considered as an unequivocal indication of the sentiments of the President in regard to this new-fangled species of republicanism. The editor of the New-York Statesman, now at Washington, in speaking of this nomination, says—"Mr. Edwards is a native of *Maryland*; emigrated several years since to Kentucky; and when Illinois was constituted a territory, he was appointed a District Judge. He has since been governor of the State, and for some time a Senator in Congress. He is a gentleman of handsome talents and liberal attainments, possessing, it is believed, all the requisites of a foreign minister." A radical paper in this state represents him as "a man whose *moral character* is such at Washington, as causes him to be spoken of in terms of the most disrespectful cast!" This charge not only affects the character of Mr. Edwards, but of the President; but Mr. Monroe is invulnerable to such shafts. It is idle to suppose that he would so far lower his well-earned reputation, as to nominate a man to an important foreign mission, who would disgrace his country; and do it, too, at the manifest risk of having his nomination refused by the Senate. For that body, if Mr. Edward's character be such as the radicals represent, could not, consistently with their own dignity and their duty to the country, confirm his nomination. But Mr. Edwards is a friend to the administration, and believes that there are other men in the nation better qualified for the Presidency than William H. Crawford; and this is crime enough in the eyes of the radicals, and sufficiently accounts for the libels on his character.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the Steam Boat Controversy, was delivered by Chief Justice Marshal on the 2d instant. It occupies upwards of six closely printed columns of the National Intelligencer, and is decisive against the constitutionality of the laws of the state of New-York granting a Steam Boat monopoly of the waters of that state.

Melancholy Occurrence—A kitchen on the plantation of James Seawell, Esq. took fire on Saturday last, and three negro children, the eldest 10 years old, who were in at the time, were burnt to death. The mother had gone out a short time before, and, as is very often done, confined the children in the kitchen, by fastening the door on the outside; so that the little sufferers had no means of escape. A quantity of dry broom grass was lying on the floor of the kitchen, to which the fire was probably communicated through the carelessness or thoughtlessness of the children.

The nomination of NINIAN EDWARDS, as Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary to the Government of Mexico, has been confirmed by the Senate. This is the second appointment of a Senator of the U. States, to a foreign mission, which has been made during the present session.

According to a late British traveller in the United States, a Mr. Faux, who is proclaimed in the London Quarterly Review, as "an honest man, who tells the truth and who produces his authority for every word and fact which he utters"—the following traits belong to this Republic:

The navigators up the Mississippi frequently steal from ten to twenty sheep at once from the farmers and think it no crime; it being more *convenient* to *steal* than to buy.

At Boston the women are *all old* and ugly.

The passengers met with in the packets and stages are all "comical creatures of uncleanly manners and habits and grossly indelicate in language."

The point of *honor* is maintained in high perfection. A scoundrel who has cheated his creditors, if reproached with it, calls out his man and kills him if he can.

Boys fear nothing; care for nothing, and never blush.

The ladies will not look at a dark-complexioned man lest he should have a dash of black blood in him.

At *midnight*, the lightning-bugs and bull-frogs become *luminous* and melodious.

The metropolis, Washington, is peopled with thieves and assassins.

A propensity to cheat and deceive pervades all classes from the lowest mechanic up to *nearly* the first officer in the government. Knavery damns the North and slavery the South.

The preaching and practice of all the religious sects are contemptible; either cold, or fanatical or time serving.

No men in the world are more aristocratical than the heads of departments. They spurn and cannot speak to common men, unless it be to purchase popularity cheaply.

In the thinly settled parts of Kentucky, *ten* dollars will procure the life and blood of *any* man. A party of whites in Kentucky lately *roasted to death*, before a large log fire, one of their *friends*, because he refused to drink.

The American, considered as an animal, is filthy, bordering on the *beastly*. All his vices and imperfections seem natural; those of the semi-barbarian; he is ashamed of none of them.

It is necessary to cross the Ohio to get "*sweet* home-baked bread." Soap is no where seen or found in any of the taverns *east* or *west*. Hence dirty hands, heads, and faces, every where.

The very oldest settlers, on the western side of the Alleghanies, those of Kentucky, and along the banks of Ohio, who occupy the largest and choicest tracts of land, can do no more, with all their industry, than *barely exist*.

A corpse is no sooner laid in the earth, than it appears to be forgotten. There is no tear of sorrow for the friend, the parent or the relative.

A picture of the American people generally, agricultural and otherwise. "Low ease; a little unavoidable want; little or no real capital, nor any effort to create any; no struggling, no luxury, and, perhaps, nothing like satisfaction or happiness: no real relish for life; living like store pigs in a wood; or fattening pigs in a stye. All their knowledge is confined to a newspaper, which they all love, and consists in knowing their natural and some political rights, which rights in themselves they respect individually, but often violate towards others; being cold, selfish, gloomy, inert, and with little or no feeling."

This general picture, and all the other statements which we have reported above literally, are zealously quoted and sanctioned by the editor of the first literary journal of Great Britain, and after he has done this, he "earnestly entreats" those who may cast their eyes over his pages, "while in a state of hesitation whether to embark their all for America and become the subjects of American government," to pause and carefully peruse Mr. Faux's journal, "which only gives his own opinion, but the opinion of many who, from long experience, are better qualified to judge correctly on this subject." It is to be noted, moreover, that the same number of the Quarterly Review, in another article, in which France is visited with not having extended her race over the globe, it is made a boast for Great Britain, that "from her loins has sprung a nation (the American) which, taught by her, has, of all that history records, employed the shortest time to rise to the greatest power and freedom," and to which she is "to bequeath her renown and her joyments." [*Nat. Gazette.*

Two British travellers in Nubia, &c. have lately published their journals, speaking of the Arabs, whom they encountered. remark:

"Although civil, they had a great attempt for us, and observing how awkwardly we ate with our hands; for we never, during the whole tour, saw a spoon, or knife or fork, they said amongst themselves—'the fellows! they dont even know how to eat, they eat like camels."

"When we had a pillaw of grain, it served also for a candlestick, the candle being fixed in the middle of the dish. An Arab, when he wants to pay you very particular attention, pulls your meat to pieces with his fingers and throws it to you."

The idea of the Arab about eating resembles that about speaking, which was noted among some of the French peasantry. Travelling in Normandy with an American gentleman, who was wholly ignorant of French, we were amused with the degree of *pity*, which the females particularly seemed to feel for him. Their exclamations implied that they regarded him as wanting altogether the faculty of communicating ideas by articulation. We have known an American, that had received a good English education, and was a man of what called a good plain intellect, who could not be persuaded that the French understood each other with any distinctness when they talked. Every time he heard them, he appeared to be more and more confirmed in the notion, that what they uttered was mere jabber.

GREECE

BOSTON, FEB. 23.—We have received the Paris *Moniteur*; and also by the kindness of a friend the *Journal du Commerce*, to Jan. They contain information of the progress of events in Greece, which is quite satisfactory. The Capoudan Pacha, whose return to the Dardanelles, with the Turkish squadron, was before known to us, had arrived at Constantinople, Nov. 25, having left the fleet in command of his Vice Admiral. Besides the capture of a corvette and 5 brigs by the Greeks, and the loss of a body of troops, landed on the island of Skiato, there are several accounts, perhaps entitled to credit, of two or three frigates being run on shore and burnt.—However this may be, it is certain that the Greeks took the earliest advantage of his departure from the Archipelago. The expedition from Hydra already mentioned, under Mavrocordato, arrived at Calamata, took on board troops, and sailed three days after—arrived before Missolonghi and dispersed the Barbary squadron of sixteen vessels, which blockaded that place, capturing or destroying 7 of them. The Greek squadron then proceeded immediately to transport 6000 troops from the Morea, which had been assembled for the purpose near Patras, to Missolonghi, by means of which the siege of that place was raised. Omer Brione, Pacha of Janina, after suffering great losses, retired upon Prevesa, abandoning all his artillery; and Mustapha Pacha of Scutari, had also retreated with the remnant of his troops. The Greek vessels, detached from the squadron, proceeded to Mourtos, a small port in Albania, and surprised and took prisoners a number of Turkish troops. A corps of 1500 or 2000 Greeks also landed at Arta, in the Gulf of Volo, and had advanced some distance into the interior of Thessaly. It was uncertain whether they would be able to maintain themselves in that quarter, and they therefore kept their vessels in the gulf to embark, if it should prove necessary. This information is derived from various accounts received through the Ionian Islands, Trieste and Venice. News of these successes of the Greeks had reached Constantinople. A letter of Nov. 15, says, that the news from Epirus and Thessaly, is alarming, that Corinth has surrendered, and the siege of Missolonghi is raised; and that on the 15th the Divan assembled to discuss the question of offering an amnesty to the insurgent countries and islands, and of governing them in the manner of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. Another letter, of the same date, says, that the result of the late conferences of the Divan is not known, but it appears certain that it has decidedly rejected the proposition of stifling the insurrection by conciliatory measures, and by granting governments like those of Moldavia and Wallachia; but that the taking of Corinth, and the deliverance of Missolonghi, will give a new energy to the Greeks, and as it becomes more and more improbable that the insurrection will be quelled by force.

Spain.—The restoration of the "beloved Ferdinand" to the throne of his ancestors appears, by all accounts from Europe, not to have given that satisfaction to his subjects which, we were assured, previous to the overthrow of the constitutional system, it would give. Instead of providing them with a constitution, as he promised, the monarch had established by his own authority a system of taxation so oppressive, that it threatened the extinction of all commercial and agricultural pursuits, while the abominable conduct of her lower classes, who are

ways illiterate under despotic governments, gave a sanction to the oppressive measures pursued against the friends of liberty. In a letter from the Peninsula, published in the Boston Palladium, and dated so late as the 21st of December, it is stated that the situation of almost every town in Spain is most lamentable; the bonds of society loosened; honest men subjected to persecution; and the clergy most actively employed in encouraging this state of things. "Any person, (says the writer,) however respectable and virtuous, merely for having thought, when it was lawful so to think, that a representative government was good, is pointed at as an heretic, insulted, and very often beaten, without regard to age or sex. The pulpits, instead of recommending the sublime precepts of our Saviour, namely, charity and forgiveness of offences, fulminate extermination and vengeance against all who have had liberal ideas, and praise the necessity of the inquisition and punishment. The ignorance of the lower class, (and malice of some others,) prompts it to carry threats into execution. An order has been given by the present corporation which, among other things, says, "that the Royal people are filled with a just resentment at the haughty airs with which the Constitutionalists walk about, and that, in consequence, no person that has either taken arms in favour of the Constitution, or that was attached to it, shall be out of his house after dark, under pain of *twenty days imprisonment.*" The day after this order was issued a number of armed royalists came through the streets with swords and clubs, and wantonly attacked every person they met. The situation of Spain, in every point of view, is melancholy, and were it possible for me and family to leave it, I should gladly do it."—Other accounts say that this system of proscription has caused great dissatisfaction among the reflecting and intelligent part of the community, who calculated, at least, that something would have been done to allay the ferment occasioned by the revolution. Cadiz is represented to be in the same state in which it was in 1820, when the constitutional system was proclaimed, and a corresponding spirit is said to prevail in many of the principal cities, while the delay in proclaiming the so long talked of amnesty, every day increases the public ferment. It is, indeed, believed by many that the withdrawing the French troops, which it is still confidently said will soon take place, will be the signal for another rising throughout the country.—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

The information brought from the North West Coast—that a Russian frigate and two sloops of war were cruizing on the coast, *in quest of American vessels*—is not unimportant. It would seem that the famous Ukase is to be carried into execution. The first capture under it should be followed immediately by the most energetic measures on the part of the American government.

[*Nat. Gazette.*

Accounts from Lima, by the way of Curracoa, says the New-York Patriot, are to the 25th of September—at which time Bolivar was in that city. The presence of this noble man in Peru has had the happiest effects: the bickerings of party were allayed by his example, and good order and harmony restored by him to the Peruvian councils. The Congress of Peru have given him extraordinary powers to carry on the war, and granted him a salary of $50,000 annually, during his continuance in their country, decreeing, at the same time, the payment thereof in preference to every other claim. But Bolivar modestly refused their proffered generosity; declaring that his stipend from the Colombian Government was enough to maintain him. A splendid banquet was given by the Government in honor of him, shortly after his arrival. Sixteen hundred soldiers were lately sent from Colombia to Peru, to reinforce Bolivar's army.

[*Balt. Patriot.*

Pirates.—By an arrival from Port-au-Prince, we learn that 23 pirates had been captured by the Haytians, all of whom were shot. Whether they were executed without the forms of trial does not appear; but we are satisfied that unless some measures more prompt and efficient are adopted by our government to extirpate the band of marauders who continue to butcher our fellow citizens and destroy our commerce, we shall never be able to arrest their murderous career.

[*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

When the new Princess Royal of Prussia lately made her entry at Berlin, the crowd was so great that 27 persons were killed and 50 wounded.—Since which it has been ordered, that any crowd which does not disperse at the first command shall be fired upon!!!

Extraordinary.—It is stated in a late London paper that an engine has been constructed, which will produce a sort of revolution in mechanics; it will supersede altogether the use of steam, and may be termed an atmospheric Pressure Engine; its power may be multiplied ad infinitum, and the expense of working it, compared with the steam engine, will save nine parts out of ten. The original cost will likewise be comparatively small, and it is applicable to every purpose to which steam can be applied. A patent has been taken out for England, and those for Scotland and Ireland are in progress, and when completed, the engine will be exhibited to the public. [*Evening Post.*

Breach of Promise.—At February Circuit Court, which has just terminated at Cooperstown, two important causes were tried before Judge Nelson. The first was the case of *Mary Arnold* vs. *Joseph W. Moffitt*, for a breach of the promise of marriage: no defence was set up, and the Jury found a verdict of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS damages. The other was a similar case, but the result not so favorable for the fair plaintiff. Miss *Sophia Pringle* was plaintiff, and the Rev. *Nathaniel Huse* defendant. The trial was managed with singular ability by the counsel on both sides—Elisha Williams, Esq. of Hudson, and Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Starkweather, of Cooperstown, for the plaintiff. Messrs. Jordan, Stewart, Crafts, Chase and Beardsley, for the defendant—verdict, SIX CENTS for the defendant. The Jury, it seems, were guided in their verdict by a written release, which, prior to the commencement of the suit, had been mutually interchanged by the parties. There was also an interesting case of seduction tried at the same term, in which a young girl in humble circumstances, was plaintiff, and a *gentleman* of Albany, defendant. Mr. Williams was also engaged for the fair plaintiff in this case; and although the defendant was powerfully defended by able counsel, yet the overwhelming eloquence of Mr. W. not only secured for him the admiration of the bar, and the cheers of the multitude, but what was better still—a verdict of NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the future support of the blighted damsel.—*Com. Adv.*

The land of Onions against the world!—By the existing laws of the state of Connecticut, all persons between the ages of 4 and 16, are entitled to a share of the public school money, and are to be numbered annually in the months of July or August for that purpose. We have the authority of the School Commissioner, (says the New-Haven Register) that there was in the last enumeration *a mother and her daughter, in the northwest part of the state, who were both entitled to school money.* Beat this who can!!—*Balt. Patriot.*

KENNEBUNK, FEB. 14.

Female Retaliation.—At Kennebunk Port there lives a man by the name of G******, who for a long time has paid particular honors to Bacchus; in his fits of devotion, he had often assumed the ancient privilege of flogging his wife, turning her out of doors, &c. Last week, we understand, there went three women to his house in the evening immediately after he had been at this honorable business—one knocked at the door, when our Gentleman came with a light and opened it; one of the heroines slipt in, extinguished the light, seized him by the ears and pushed him out of door, when by the help of the other two, they laid him face downward in the snow, one setting on his head and the other on his feet, while the third paid him back with interest, the full amount of flagelations, which he had bestowed on his wife.

It was a piteous sight to ken,
Yet all the people said—AMEN.

It has been asserted in several papers that the Legislature of Massachusetts had passed a law, declaring that no affirmation of members of the society of Friends, or people commonly called "Quakers," should hereafter be taken as evidence in any court.

"This," says the Boston Statesman, "is not correct; the legislature of Massachusetts have done no such thing. They did, however, refuse to pass a bill allowing persons *other* than Quakers," to affirm in like manner as the "Quakers" are allowed."

A letter from one of the Missionaries among the Osage Indians says:—"You have probably before this been informed of the murder of five or six white men by the Osages, who were hunting on their war-ground. I hope that our friends will not be alarmed for our safety on this account. This act has been publicly disavowed by the nation.—They never manifested more affection to us, or more loyalty towards our government in their professions."

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer recommends LANGDON CHEEVES as a suitable person to fill the office of Vice-President, and very correctly argues that a man every way qualified for the Presidency should be selected. Mr. Cheeves, it is well known, possesses the requisite qualifications in as great a degree as any of the aspirants to the higher station; and it appears to us much more regular that the road to promotion should be through the Vice-Presidency than a Secretary of either of the Departments.

[*Norfolk Herald.*

Three saddles have been lately made in N. York, for distinguished individuals in S. America, which for costliness and beauty exceed any articles of the kind ever manufactured in this country. The price of each, with the bridle, will be about $300.

Extreme Cold.—On the 5th of February, the thermometer, Farenheits' scale, was *forty* and a *half* degrees below zero, at the telegraph, on Cape Diamond, Quebec. This telegraphic station is near 400 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence.

Com. Adv.

Crawford Hats.—A gentleman of this city advertises "Crawford Hats," a new and fashionable article. Our friend, the editor of the Statesman, wears one, and it becomes him much. The friends of Mr. Crawford think these hats will, in a few months, be generally fashionable; while the friends of Mr. Adams think they are ugly things." We prefer a *beaver hat.*—*Boston Gazette.*

ECONOMY.—*A useful hint to young men.*—For your own comfort, for your friends' solace, for the sake of your eventual prosperity, cultivate a strict and manly habit of economy.

It is impossible to raise a good character without it. And this one single article, connected with moderate talent, will recommend you to all with whom you are to have any transactions, from whom you may wish confidence, or expect remuneration. Assistance, should you need it, will not be withheld, if it is known that your care of personal expenses is correct.

Do not esteem the name of economy a trifle.

Do not account the practice of it mean. Generous, free, call it what you will, are terms which do not apply unless it is literally and truly your own money with which you are sporting; nor then if you sport more than your rank and circumstances prudently warrant.

A lady who presumed to make some observations, while a physician was recommending her husband to a better world, was told by the Doctor, that if some women were admitted there, their tongues would make Paradise a Purgatory;—and if some Physicians, replied the lady, were to be admitted there, they would make it a Desert.

From the New-York American.

TO A BLUE-STOCKING LADY.

To see a lady of such grace,
With so much sense and such a face,
So slatternly, is shocking;
O! if you would with Venus vie,
Your pen and poetry lay by,
And—learn to mend your stocking.

MARRIED,

At Reygate, Vermont, Col. Jacob Blanchard, to Miss Thomas Jefferson Cameron, daughter of Judge Cameron, and grand-daughter of Gen. Stark. [The eccentricities of some of the sons-in-law of the veteran Stark, were scarcely less remarkable than his own; the whole family were admirers of Jefferson. Previous to the birth of the lady whose marriage is above announced, the father predicted that the infant would be a son, and insisted at all events, whether male or female, it should be named Thomas Jefferson.]

DIED,

On Monday, the 1st inst., Mrs. MARGARET MALLETT, wife of Peter Mallett, Esq. of this town, in the 27th year of her age. The eulogies which often accompany obituary communications, are considered as rather the fond and partial effusions of sorrowing friendship, than faithful representations of real character. A sympathising public pardons a little excess of colouring in the picture, and an eye bedimmed with tears, is easily forgiven, if it magnifies in some degree the merits of the departed. From this influence of affection, the writer of these lines cannot hope to be entirely exempt, for who could know her without feeling it? But he is sure a large circle of acquaintance will respond to his testimony, when he says, that her virtues and her amiableness made her a blessing to all her connections. Though naturally of a mild and kind disposition, and freer than most others from the common frailties of humanity, she was too deeply impressed with the infinite purity of God, and the perfection of that love and obedience which he demands and deserves, to put any confidence in merits of her own. The gospel had come home to her heart, and some time before her death, she had sought and found refuge in that Redeemer there held forth, as the only hope of our fallen race. Her friends, therefore, in resigning her, have the sweet consolation to believe that they have resigned her into the arms of her God. Her summons into eternity was sudden. On Sunday she dined in health, and engaged with animation in singing the praises of her Saviour:—before the noon of the following day, her spirit was taken, we confidently trust, to behold, face to face, Him, "whom having not seen, she loved." As by her truly christian temper and conduct she taught all around her how to live, so, it is fervently hoped, her sudden, yet serene death, will teach them the necessity and the blessedness of being always prepared to die. [COMMUNICATED.

In Perry county, Alaba. on the 9th inst. William Gee, a native of this place. His friends, an Alabama paper states, can get information by writing to Edward M'Craw, Perry Co. Alabama.

DIED—After a protracted illness, at his lodgings, in Washington City, 29th ult. the Hon. WILLIAM L E BALL, aged about 45, for several years past, and at the time of his death, a Representative in Congress, from the State of Virginia.

The Rev. Mr. O'Donoghue, of the Roman Catholic Church, will preach in the Town-House this evening, at candle light.

March 11, 1824.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Since the Recorder of Saturday.

ARRIVED,

Brig P. Manning, Grafton, from New-York, to the Master, in 72 hours, Dry Goods, &c.

Schr. Cerena, Melvin, from Charleston, to J. G. Stevens.

Schr. Diligence, Eustis, from Grenada, to J. McComb, with Rum, Molasses, Lime Juice, &c.

Schr. Fame, Crane, from Charleston, to S. Rowland, jr.

Brig Alexander, Saunders, from Barbadoes, to A. Taylor.

Brig Globe, Andros, from Surinam, to W. H. Lippitt, with 87 hhds. Sugar, 26 hhds. Molasses, 3 hhds. and 5 bbls. Coffee.

CLEARED,

Schr. Green, Johnson, for New-York, by James A. Berry & Co.

Brig Washington, Norris, for Cuba, by W. H. Lippitt.

Schr. Victor, Vennard, for Jeremie, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Olive, Sylvester, for St. Thomas, by T. Savage, jr. & Co.

WELLINGTON BOOTS.

THE subscriber has just opened a few pair of Philadelphia made

WELLINGTON BOOTS,

of a very superior quality.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

NEW BOOKS,

Just received at J. M'Rae's Book-Store.

St. Ronan's Well, by the Author of Waverly,
The Spae Wife,
Don Juan, 12th, 13th, and 14th Cantos,
King of the Peak,
Koningsmarke, or Stories of the New World,
Seventy Six, by the author of Logan,
Journal of Count Las Casas, complete in 8 vols.
The Wilderness, or Braddock's Times.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quantity rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C*
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cognac,	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	do	50	55
Peach,	do,	55	60
Bacon,	lb.	7	8
Beeswax,	do.	31	32
Butter,	do	12	15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	18	27
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	23	24
2d & 3d qual.	do	21	22
Candles, Mould,	do	12	12½
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	12½	13
Corn,	bushel	42	45
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4 75	5
Superfine,	do	5 00	5 25
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	grose	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	8 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8½	9
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Molasses,	gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs	lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	7½	8
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen.	3 50	
Philadelphia,	g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	22	25
Pimento,	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island,	do	70	80
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 50	10 50
Common,	do	9	9 50
Loaf,	lb	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	75	80
Turks Island,	do	75	80
St. Ubes, &c.	do		
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	8
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	17
German	do	17	1
Salt-Petre	do	12½	2
Tallow,	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3 25	4 00
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ⅓ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb	65	
Wheat,	bush.	85	90
Whiskey,	gallon.	33	36
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

Religious Pamphlet.

FOR sale, at the Book-Store of Jno. M'Rae, a few copies of a pamphlet, entitled "The substance of a Discourse, on the validity of Presbyterial or Elder Ordination. Delivered in the Methodist Chapel in Newbern, Sunday evening, Feb. 15, 1824. By E. DRAKE, M. E. C." 1w

COHEN'S OFFICE, *Baltimore,* FEB. 26th. 1824.

RISE OF TICKETS IN THE

GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

Only THREE drawings now remain to complete this splendid scheme—the wheels are IMMENSELY RICH in capitals—the great Capitals of

100,000 DOLLS.

the 20,000, 2 of 10,000, 5,000—7 of 1,000, &c. being still undrawn, and for all which can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the CASH the moment they are drawn.

☞ In order to allow time for distant adventurers to renew their small prizes and to complete investments, the commissioners will continue their drawing on Thursday, the 25th of *March*, on which day the price of tickets will be advanced to TWENTY DOLLARS—in the meantime the rates will continue as follows:

Whole Tickets	15 00	Quarters	3 75
Halves	7 50	Eighths	1 87

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114 *Market-st. Baltimore.*

Where the great capital prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold, and WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Baltimore lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to J. I. COHEN, Jr. *Baltimore.*

☞ Orders will also be received at the POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, where the official lists of the regular drawings are regularly received, for the examination of all tickets, *gratis.* 3t55

To be sold, at Auction,

AT the Market-House, on Thursday, March 18th; if not previously disposed of at private sale, an uncommonly stout NEGRO MAN. For terms of sale, please to call on Messrs. Wilkings & Co.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO. MUSKE.

March 4, 1824.—3tf.

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

W. H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE just received, per schooner Azora, a large supply of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils,* and *Hatters' Materials;* among which are,

50 kegs real English White Lead,
100 do best Spanish Float Indigo.

All orders, in their line, thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

March 9, 1824.—*53

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Cumberland at the Court-House in the town of Fayetteville, I shall, on the first day of April next, sell on a credit of six months, at the Town-House in said town, two likely *NEGRO FELLOWS,* Jacob and Simon, belonging to the estate of the late Alex. Campbell, deceased. Bonds, with approved security, will be required for the purchase money.

WILLIAM L. M'NEILL,
Executor of Alex. Campbell.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1824.—3t54

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824.

Willie Mebane & Co. vs. Lynch & Cather. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered,* that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824.

Cornelius J. Tooker vs. David Ruth. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered,* that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

53 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

LUMBER.

THE subscriber's Saw Mill being now in complete operation, he takes this method of informing his friends, the Town Commissioners, and the public in general, that Lumber to any moderate amount, can be furnished on short notice. Those who choose to furnish their own logs, can have them sawed with neatness and despatch, at the following prices:

For sawing pine lumber, $5 pr. 1000 feet,
Do do walnut do 10 do do do
And for all other kinds of timber $8 pr. 1000 ft.

JNO. CLARK.

Fayetteville, March 4, 1824.—6t57.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at a meeting holden at Fayetteville, on the 22rd day of February, 1824, those Stockholders in the said Company, who have hitherto failed to pay any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth Instalments, of either the original or the increased Capital Stock of said Company, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer of said Company at Fayetteville, or their Stock will be sold on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, and proceedings instituted against any delinquents that may then remain, for any balances due on said Stock.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, N. C. March 3, 1824—12w164.

The Subscriber

GIVES this public notice, to all whom it may concern, that he is Executor of Donald M'Laurin, deceased, who was the surviving partner of L. & D. M'Laurin, and that the said L. & D. M'Laurin were owners of six shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, but that the scrip or evidence of said Stock has been lost or mislaid, so as never to have come into the possession of the subscriber. He intends, therefore, on or before the 25th instant, to apply to the President of the State Bank of North-Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new Certificate or Evidence of Stock, and takes this method of rendering the same public, that if there are any who have an adverse claim, they may govern themselves accordingly. JOHN M'LEMAN, Ex'r and surviving partner.

Fayetteville, March 3, 1824.—2t53.

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the

Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

HAYWOOD BRIDGE.

AGREEABLY to an order to us directed, from the County Court of Chatham, we shall, on Friday, the 12th of March next, in the town of Haywood, let to the lowest bidder, the building of a *BRIDGE,* across Haw River, at or near Aquilla's ford, in said town. The specifications and plan of the bridge will be made known on that day. As this is a large and heavy job, it will be worthy the attention of contractors. They may be assured that timber, of good quality, may be had at a trifling expense, within a mile of the contemplated site of the bridge; and lumber in any quantity, may be had at Boylan's mills, within two miles.

PARISH CROSS,
ARCH. CORLASS,
JNO. H. HAWKINS, } *Commissioners.*

3t53

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by

51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Two boys, of 15 to 17 years of age,

intelligent and well disposed, who can bring satisfactory testimonials as to character, will find very desirable situations, if application be made soon at this office.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business would likewise be taken.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

STANZAS.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

The flowret's bloom is faded,
Its glossy leaf grown sere;
The landscape round is shaded
By Winter's frown austere.

The dew, once sparkling lightly,
On grass of freshest green,
In heavier drops unsightly,
On matted weeds is seen.

No songs of joy to gladden,
From leafy woods emerge;
But winds, in tones that sadden,
Breathe Nature's mournful dirge.

All sights and sounds appealing,
Through merely outward sense,
To joyful thought and feeling,
Seem now departed hence.

But not, with such, is banish'd
The bliss that life can lend;
Nor with such things hath vanish'd
Its truest, noblest end!

The toys that charm and leave us;
Are fancy's fleeting elves;
All that should glad or grieve us
Exists within ourselves!

Enjoyment's genuine essence,
Is virtue's godlike dower;
Its most triumphant presence,
Illumes the darkest hour.

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

FROM THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PIRACY.

In the early part of June, I sailed from Philadelphia in the schooner Mary, on a voyage to New-Orleans. My principal object in going round by sea, was the restoration of my health, which had been for many months declining. Having some friends in New-Orleans, whose commercial operations were conducted on an extensive scale, I was charged with the care of several sums of money in gold and silver, amounting altogether to near eighteen thousand dollars. This I communicated to the captain, and we concluded to secure it in the best manner our circumstances would admit. A plank was accordingly taken off the ribs of the schooner in my cabin, and the money being deposited in the vacancy, the plank was nailed down in its original place, and the seams filled and tarred over. Being thus relieved from any apprehension that the money would be found upon us, in case of any attack from pirates, my mind was somewhat easier. What other articles of value I could conveniently carry with me, I did so. I had also brought a quantity of bank notes to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. Part of these I caused to be carefully sewed in the left lappel of my coat, supposing that in case of my being lost at sea, my coat, should my body be found, would still contain the most valuable of my effects. The balance was carefully quilted into my black silk cravat.

Our crew consisted of the captain and four men, with a supply of live stock for the voyage, and a Newfoundland dog, valuable for his fidelity and sagacity. He had once saved his master from a watery grave, when he had been stunned and knocked overboard by the sudden shifting of the boom. I was the only passenger on board. Our voyage at first was prosperous, and time went on rapidly. I felt my strength increase the longer I was at sea, and when we arrived off the southern coast of Florida, my feelings were like those of another man.

Returning health danced gaily through my veins,
Nurs'd by the climate where destruction reigns.

It was towards the evening of the fourteenth day, two hours before sunset, that we spied a sail astern of us. As twilight came, it neared us with astonishing rapidity. Night closed, and all around was impenetrable darkness. Now and then a gentle wave would break against our bow and sparkle for a moment, and at a distance behind us, we could see the uneven glow of light, occasioned by the foaming of the strange vessel. The breeze that filled our canvass was gentle, though it was fresh.

"She walked the waters like a thing of life,
And seemed to dare the elements to strife."

We coursed our way steadily through the night; though once or twice the roaring of the waves increased so suddenly, as to make us believe we had passed a breaker. At the time it was unaccountable to me, but I now believe it to be occasioned by the bark behind us, coming rather near in the darkness of the night. At midnight I went on deck. Nothing but an occasional sparkle was to be seen, and the ocean was undisturbed. Still it was a fearful and appalling darkness, and in spite of my endeavors I could not compose myself. At the windlass, on the forecastle, three of the sailors, like myself, unable to sleep, had collected for conversation. On joining them, I found our fears were mutual. They all kept their eyes steadily fixed upon the unknown vessel, as if anticipating some dreadful event. They informed me that they had put their arms in order, and were determined to stand or die.

Shame to the spirit that would shrink in fright,
When duty calls him to the ensanguined fight.

At this moment a flash of light, perhaps a musket burning priming, proceeded from the vessel in pursuit, and we saw distinctly that her deck was covered with men. My heart almost failed me. I had never been in battle, and I knew not what it was. Day at length dawned, and setting all her canvass, our pursuer gained alarmingly upon us. It was evident that she had followed us the whole night, being unwilling to attack us in the dark. In a few minutes, she fired a swivel and came alongside. She was a pirate. Her boat was lowered, and about a dozen hideous looking objects jumped in, with a commander at their head. The boat pushed off, and was nearing us fast, as we arranged ourselves for giving her a broadside. Our whole stock of arms consisted of six muskets and an old swivel, used as a signal gun, belonging to the Mary, and a pair of pistols of my own, which I carried in my belt. The pirate boat's crew were armed with muskets, pistols, swords, cutlasses and knives; and when she came within her own length of us we fired five of our muskets and swivel into her. Her fire was scarcely half given, when she filled and went down with her crew. At this success we were inclined to rejoice, but on looking over to the pirate schooner, we observed her deck still swarming with the same description of horrid looking wretches. A second boat's crew pushed off, with their muskets pointed directly at us the whole time. When they came within the same distance as the other, we fired, but with little, if any, effect. The pirate immediately returned the fire, and with horrid cries jumped aboard of us. Two of our brave crew were lying dead upon the deck, and the rest of us expected nothing better. French, Spanish, and English, were spoken indiscriminately, and all at once. The most horrid imprecations were uttered against us, and threats that fancy cannot imagine.

A wretch whose black, shaggy whiskers covered nearly his whole face, whose eyes were only seen at intervals from beneath his bushy eye-brows, and whose whole appearance was more that of a hell-hound than a human being, approached me with a drawn cutlass in his hand. I drew one of my pistols and snapped it in his face; but it flashed in the pan, and before I could draw the other, the pirate, with a brutality that would have disgraced a cannibal, struck me over the face with his cutlass, and knocked me down. I was too much wounded by the blow to resist, and the blood ran in torrents from my forehead. In this situation the wretch seized me by the scalp, and thrusting his cutlass in my cravat, cut it through completely. I felt the cold iron glide along my throat, and even now the very thought makes me shudder. The worst idea I had ever formed of human cruelty seemed now realised, and I could see death stare me in the face. Without stopping to examine the cravat, he put it in his pocket, and in a voice of thunder exclaimed "*levez vous?*" I accordingly rose on my feet, and he pinioned my hands behind my back, led me to the gunwale of the vessel, and asked another of the gang, in French, whether he should throw me overboard. At the recollection of that scene I am still staggered. I endeavored to call the prospects of eternity before me, but could think of nothing except the cold and quiverless apathy of the tomb. His infamous companion replied, "Ilest trop bonne betire l'envoyer au diable," and led me to the foremast, where he tied me with my face to the stern of the vessel. The chords were drawn so tight around my arms and legs, that my agony was excruciating. In this situation he left me.

On looking round, I found them all employed in plundering and ransacking every thing we had. Over my left shoulder, one of our sailors was strung up to the yard arm, and apparently in the last agonies of death; while before me our gallant captain was on his knees and begging for his life. The wretches were endeavoring to extort from him the secret of our money; but for a while he was firm and dauntless. Provoked at his obstinacy, they extended his arms and cut them off at the elbows. At this, human nature gave way, and the injured man confessed the spot where we had concealed our specie. In a few minutes it was aboard their own vessel. To revenge themselves on our unhappy captain, when they had satisfied themselves that nothing else was hidden, they spread a bed of oakum on the deck before me, and after soaking it through with turpentine, tied the captain on it, filled his mouth with the same combustibles, and set the whole on fire. The cries of the unfortunate man were heart-rending, and his agonies must have been unutterable; but they were soon over. Heart-sick with the sight, I once shut my eyes, but a musket discharged close to my ear, was a warning sufficient to keep them open.

On casting my eyes to the stern of the vessel, I discovered that the boatswain had been nailed to the deck through his feet, and the body spiked through to the tiller. He was writhing in the last agonies of crucifixion. Our fifth comrade was out of sight during all this tragedy; in a few minutes, however, he was brought upon deck blindfolded. He was then conducted to the muzzle of the swivel, and commanded to kneel. The swivel was then fired off, and his head was dreadfully wounded by the discharge. In a moment after, it was agonizing to behold his torments and convulsions—language is too feeble to describe them, I have seen men hung upon the gibbet, but their death was like sinking in slumber when compared with his.

"The flesh will quiver when the pincers tear,
The blood will follow where the knife is driven."

Excited with this scene of human butchery, one of these wretches fired his pistol at the captain's dog. The ball struck his shoulder and disabled him; he finished him by shooting him again, and at last by cutting out his tongue!! At this last hell-engendered act, my blood boiled with indignation at such savage brutality on a helpless, inoffensive dog! But I was unable to give utterance or action to my feelings.

There's always burning in the freeman's soul,
A sacred flame, tenacious of control;
From heaven descended and to heaven allied;
That glows with lustre on the sufferer's side."

Seeing that the crew had been every one despatched, I began to think more of myself. My old enemy, who seemed to forget me, once more approached me; but shockingly besmeared with blood and brains. He had stood by the side of the unfortunate sailor who suffered before the swivel, and supported him with the point of his bayonet. He drew a stiletto from his side, placed its point upon my heart and gave a heavy thrust. I felt its point touch my skin; but the quilting of my bank bills prevented its further entrance. This savage monster then ran it up my breast, as if intending to divide my lungs, and in doing so, the bank bills fell upon the deck. He snatched them up greedily, and exclaimed, "Ah! laissez mois voir ce qui reste." My dress, in a few moments, was ripped to pieces at the peril of my life. He frequently came so near as to tear my skin and deluge me with blood; but, by the mercy of Providence, I escaped from every danger. At this moment a heavy flaw struck the schooner, and I heard one of the pirates say, "Voila un vaisseau!" They all retreated precipitately, and gaining their own vessel, were soon out of sight.

Helpless as I now was, I had the satisfaction of knowing that the pirates had been frightened by the appearance of a sail, but it was impossible for me to see it. Still tied to the foremast, I knew not what was my prospect of release. An hour or two had elapsed since they left me, and it was now noon. The sun played violently on my head, and I felt a languor and debility that indicated approaching fever. My head gradually sunk upon my breast, when I was shocked by hearing the water pouring into the cabin windows. The wretches had scuttled the vessel, and left me pinioned to go down with her. I commended my spirit to my Maker, and gave myself up for lost. I felt myself gradually dying away, and the last thing I remembered was the foaming of the waves. This was occasioned by a ship passing by me. I was taken in, restored to health, and am now a poor, ruined, helpless man.

MODERN LYRICK POETRY—ROBERT BURNS.

The following is extracted from a Review in the last Edinburgh, of Thompson's "Select Melodies of Scotland, interspersed with those of Ireland and Wales," &c.

A great deal of lyrick poetry of the present day, we fear, is doing an injury which its authors will never be able to atone for. It is not gross or indecent, indeed, but something worse—loose, voluptuous, and seductive—covered with a slender veil of sentiment and refinement, just sufficient to procure its admission into polished society, but certainly far from sufficient to take away its power of corruption. To see a young and innocent girl in the midst of an applauding drawing-room, singing with unconscious simplicity certain sweet and pathetic verses, the true meaning of which if plainly spoken out, must drive her in confusion from the room, is a spectacle now common as it is lamentable. That the fair singer can long continue to read these eloquent lessons of a licentious morality, without, in any degree understanding them, or ultimately suffering from their contagion, is hardly to be expected. The present taste is not for poetry, like the "song by a person of quality." Sound without sense, will no longer do, even to be warbled. To please a modern audience, a song must be full of meaning; and it is because the songs to which we have alluded *are* full of meaning, and generally of more meanings than one, that they are so popular. The songs of Burns, in this respect, possess a very different character. They are often full of ardent and overwhelming passion; but they never tend to unsettle the principles of the young, by throwing down the barriers between vice and virtue. They may be sung by the purest without a blush, and listened to by the most innocent without danger.

It is well known, that it was on the suggestion of the Editor of the work before us, that Burns engaged in the composition of those exquisite lyricks, which now constitute the noblest monument to his memory. When Mr. Thompson undertook the great national work, of which the subject of this article appears to be a condensed republication, he fortunately obtained the co-operation of Burns, when in the zenith of his short but glorious career; and, during the few remaining years of the poet's life, he continued, with unwearied zeal, to enrich Mr. Thompson's work with the most beautiful productions of his Muse. This valuable assistance, as is well known, was given gratuitously. Burns was induced first to undertake the task, and afterwards steadily to perform it, by the strong enthusiasm awakened in his ardent mind, by the idea of contributing to raise so noble a monument to the musick and song of his country. And this feeling led him to reject, positively, and even indignantly, Mr. Thompson's repeated offers of pecuniary recompense. One cannot but admire that loftiness of spirit which prompted the poet, even when in poverty and distress, to refuse the well-earned reward of his labors; but in this, as in some other respects, he appears to have entertained mistaken notions of independence. Every man is entitled to turn to his fair advantage the talents with which he is gifted; and he who enlightens the world by his intellect, or delights it by his genius, ought, in return, to receive the means of living, in ease and honor, in that society to whose welfare or happiness he contributes. But peace to the memory of Burns! His errors were those of the head, not of the heart. He was early thrown upon the dark and troubled sea of human life, and left to steer his course without protection or guidance, and without ever having learned how to avoid, or even discern, the rocks and quicksands upon which he was driven, at every instant, by his strong feelings and impetuous passions. Though, however, his imprudence blighted his prospects, and even brought him to an untimely grave, yet he never forgot the dignity of his nature, or was guilty of a degrading or dishonorable action. Though "thoughtless folly laid him low," yet nothing but the excessive bitterness of self-reproach could have made him say that it had "stained his name." Death and time have long since effaced to every generous eye any stain that his irregularities might have gathered around it; and the errors of his ardent temperament, soaring fancy and proud heart, show like virtues, when contrasted with the low venality and interested servility that have so often degraded the genius of modern times.

THEOLOGISTS.

The Russian Clergy at the time of the accession of Czar Peter, were as barbarous and ignorant as the other subjects of that bold reformer. Their ignorance showed itself more consummate by the theological disputes into which they entered with wonderful zeal and acrimony. The greatest quarrels these polemics engaged in arose upon the question whether laymen in baptizing should make the sign of the cross with *two* or *three* fingers; and a sedition was excited in Astrachan on the subject of this controversy.

At a public debate some scrupulous persons were anxious to know whether the smoking of tobacco was a sin; they were answered that it was permitted to drink even to intoxication of brandy; but not to smoke, because the holy scriptures say, "not that which goes into the mouth defileth a man, but that which comes out of the mouth—this defiles him."—(Matt. xv. 11.)

Peter, amongst other entertainments, introduced into Russia the art of painting; which facility, some monks immediately took advantage of to decry the Czar as the Anti-Christ, and gave as proofs of the allegation that he deprived the living of their beards, and caused anatomical dissections to be made in the Academy; but a highly gifted fanatic of the same order, wishing to make a fortune, refuted his book, and demonstrated that Peter was not Anti-Christ, because the number 666 was not in his name.—The author of the libel was broken on the wheel, and the refuter made Bishop of Rozan.

INTERESTING CALCULATION.

Supposing the earth to be peopled with one thousand millions of inhabitants, and allowing 33 years for a generation, the deaths of each year amount to 30,000,000; of each day to 82,000, and of each hour to 3446. But as the number of deaths to the number of births is as 10 to 12, there are born yearly 36,000,000; daily, 93,630; and hourly, 3019. Reckoning only three generations to a century, and supposing the world has existed 5720 years, there have been only 172 generations from the creation—125 since the deluge, and 55 since the Christian æra.—Out of every 1000 there die annually 30; and the number of inhabitants of every city and country is renewed every 30 years. Of 200 children, one dies in the birth; but more than one third of the births die within two years of age. The births are more numerous than the deaths, in any given place; and the proportion of the births of male and female are not in a wide proportion, not an uncertain, accidental number, but nearly equal. Major Grant's tables, formed about 150 years ago, stated, for the bills of mortality, 15 males to 18 females; whence he justly inferred, that the Christion religion, prohibiting polygamy, is more agreeable to the law of nature than Mahomedanism, and all other persuasions that allow it. The majority of males is a wise dispensation to provide for their dangers and losses by wars, sea voyages, excess of labor, &c.

DESULTORY.

Mankind classed.—Mankind may be divided into three classes.—Those who learn from the experience of others—They are happy men.—Those who learn from their own experience—They are wise men.—And, lastly, those who learn neither from their own or other people's experience.—They are fools.

Idleness.—There is no character in society more despicable than the idler. He is not only an unhappy, but in a fair way to become a criminal being.—Bishop Taylor observed to a lady, who neglected the education of her son, on the plea that he was too young to be confined to study, "Madam, if you don't fill his head with something, believe me the devil will."

Life.—*Life* is *time* well employed. The man, therefore, who squanders away his time, commits a species of suicide; and he who robs me of my time takes away my existence, and is more my enemy than the person who unjustly takes away my money.

The proper Employment of Ridicule.—There are some vices which ought to inspire us with detestation, and others which are more successfully encountered with ridicule. Of this latter class are most which originate in an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable and genteel, such as coquetry and foppery. Convince coquettes and fops that the world laughs and despises them, and you will do much to reform them.

Domestic Life.—No man ever prospered in the world without the consent and cooperation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what perseverance does he apply to his vocation; with what confidence will he resort to his merchandize or farm; fly over land; sail upon the seas; meet difficulty and encounter danger—if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but no associate for happy *hours*, while for his *months* of darkness and distress, no sympathizing partner is prepared!

Anecdote.—A foolish person went to the parson of the parish, and making up a very long face, told him he had seen a ghost as he was passing by a grave yard, moving along against the side of the wall. "In what shape did it appear?" "In the shape of an ass." "Go home and hold your tongue about it," said the pastor, "you are a very timid man, and have been frightened by your own shadow."

MORAL.

The Universe cannot be contemplated without veneration.

You are animated with proper sentiments of piety, when you speak of the structure of the universe. No one indeed who considers it with attention, can fail of having his mind filled with the supremest veneration for its author. Who can contemplate without astonishment, the motion of a comet, running far beyond the orb of Saturn, endeavoring to escape into the pathless regions of unbounded space, yet feeling, at the utmost distance, the attractive influence of the sun, hearing, as it were, the voice of God arresting its progress, and compelling it, after a lapse of ages, to reiterate its ancient course? Who can comprehend the distance of the stars from the earth, and from each other? It is so great that it mocks our conception; our imagination is terrified, confounded, and lost, when we are told, that a ray of light, which moves at the rate of above ten millions of miles in a minute, will not, though emitted this instant from the brightest star, reach the earth in less than six years. We think this earth a great globe; and we see the sad wickedness, which individuals are guilty of, in scraping together a little of its dirt: we view, with still greater astonishment and horror, the mighty ruin which has, in all ages, been brought upon mankind, by the low ambition of contending powers, to acquire a temporary possession of a little portion of its surface. But how does the whole of this globe sink, as it were, to nothing, when we consider that a million of earths will scarcely equal the bulk of the sun; that all the stars are suns; and that millions of suns constitute probably, but a minute portion of that material world, which God has distributed through the immensity of space. Systems, however, of insensible matter, though arranged in exquisite order, prove only the wisdom and power of the great architect of nature. As percipient beings, we look for something more; and we cannot shut our eyes without seeing it.

DR. WATSON.